



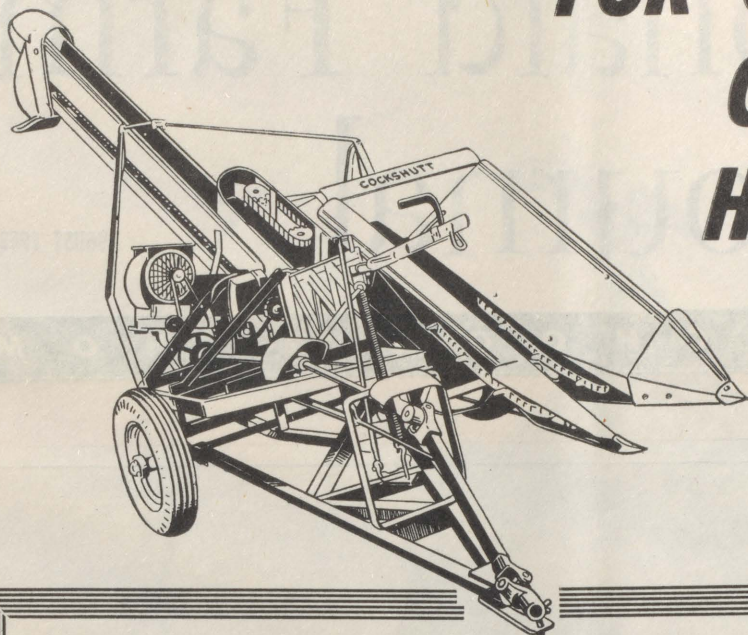
THE Macdonald Farm Journal

VOLUME 13 No. 12

AUGUST 1953

F A R M . S C H O O L . H O M E





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Trees and Agriculture

In no other business are operators so dependent for the success of their enterprise upon external forces than are farmers. The one over-riding factor is climate. Poor weather during seeding or harvesting operations may well ruin a whole year's work.

We may be on the threshold of some "Buck Rogers" method of weather control, witness our efforts at cloud spraying in order to induce rain to fall over parched areas. The problems involved, and the possible repercussions upon other areas are tremendous; much experimentation needs to be done before we can safely use this method. In the matter of control we are faced with delicate problems—in our minds it must certainly be federal, enlarging later to supra national supervision.

There are many agencies which aid in combatting extremes of weather, and not the least of these are trees. Trees tend to lessen the severe effects of climate upon our crops. They are beneficial to man.

Before the coming of the white man, Quebec was covered, in its more temperate areas, by a vast unbroken chain of trees within whose primeval silence the balance of nature reigned supreme. Trees bordered our rivers and lakes, they grew upon the exposed mountains and in the lush green valleys. In periods of heavy rainfall they retarded run-off, their roots and the accumulation of centuries of humus acting like a giant sponge to absorb the moisture, releasing it slowly in the drier months so that floods were rare things indeed, and our streams were always flowing with clear fresh water. They tempered the climate and broke the force of high winds keeping erosion to a minimum.

With the opening up of the province, this delicate balance was broken, the trees were felled, the plow

cut deep into our soil leaving the land exposed to wind and water; a strand was broken, and the forces of destruction gained the upper hand.

Elsewhere in this issue you will find an article on the trees of this province, the diseases that affect them and their cause. The writer, who has spent the best part of his life studying trees, gives us a graphic picture of how man's greed and ignorance has steadily decimated our once fine stands.

This article should prove an object lesson to all of us. The fact that our woodlots lose many millions of dollars each year through poor management is a grave reflection upon us, but—and this is far more serious to the economic life and health of the province—the losses we suffer because of this mis-use affect the whole province.

There is another aspect to this situation which we should do well to stop and consider. Unless the farm woodlot is kept healthy and productive, many of the established wood mill and pulp and paper companies will be forced to move nearer to an assured supply, leaving established communities without those additional sources of income which are so necessary to their economic wellbeing. Indeed this shift has already been made in some communities and the inhabitants are finding the necessary adjustments extremely difficult to make.

Many of these companies, realizing the seriousness of the situation have established extension services upon which farmers can call for assistance in the planning of their woodlots for maximum efficiency. It would seem to us that a great many farmers would be well advised to make use of these services at the earliest opportunity.

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Subscription rate \$1.00 for 3 years. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Don't Let Your Timber Die

by René Pomerleau

Trees are subject to many diseases all of which cut down on the amount of merchantable timber there is in a tree. Quebec loses millions of dollars every year in this way.

IT IS not always easy to estimate the losses caused by diseases in trees, with the exception of ornamentals, when a single specimen may have considerable value.

Some diseases may not, of course, be serious, for they may only attack a few young trees and shorten their life or retard their growth. The real yardstick when measuring the inroads of disease must be the results of the diseases action in relation to the amount of wood that was not there when the rest was harvested.

Let's take a look at some of these diseases and see just how bad they are, what causes them and what we can do about it.

The withering of deciduous trees, especially birches has, in the past thirty years spoiled some of our most beautiful stands. Large areas of white and yellow birches have been devastated, also a great many ash trees, and during the last ten or twenty years this symptom has been appearing among our maples and some other species. In certain areas of the province its spread has been disastrous to the economic life of whole communities. The number of ash and birch trees which have succumbed can be counted in the millions. These losses took on particular importance with the outbreak of war when the demand for wood increased greatly.

The author was the first to attribute this trouble to physical conditions, and more specifically to the periods of drought whose frequency and severity has been increasing since the start of the present century. Although this assumption is still not held in some quarters, more and more people are coming to accept it as the most



Cankers and rot eat into the heart of trees greatly reducing the amount of merchandise timber.

satisfactory view that has yet been advanced on the nature of this disorder.

The increasing periods of drought can be attributed to the lowering of the water table which in turn reduces the amount of water available to the trees during the hotter parts of the summer. This situation is speeded up by the continual removal of forest cover combined with a changing climate. It is a situation which is causing all foresters grave anxiety.

Foreign invaders

Two of our best species of trees are being attacked by parasitic diseases. White Pine Blister Rust has destroyed millions of trees since it was first observed in Quebec in 1917. We know of once splendid pine stands which this disease has utterly destroyed. It is especially dangerous among farm woodlots. The disease produces cankers which slowly but surely kill. There is no way of telling exactly how widespread the damage has been, but we know that it has caused heavy losses in our privately-owned forests.

The second of these parasites is Dutch Elm Disease which appeared in Quebec some ten years ago. A comparative newcomer it was accidentally introduced from Asia, all of which should prove that we can never be too severe in our cargo inspection service. From Quebec City



Good management practices are essential for the maintenance of a healthy growing woodlot.

to the southern border of the province several thousand elms, once the pride of our cities, towns and villages have succumbed to this disease, and the invasion is going on relentlessly. This disappearance of our beautiful elm trees may not be a great blow to the commercial forester, but trees are things of beauty as well as utility, and the loss will be deeply mourned by all our city dwelling tree lovers.

Native types too

Much could be written about the effects of native parasites on trees for their number is legion.

Sometimes the results of certain foliage disorders are plainly evident over large areas, but this is not usually the case. Cankers and decay are the two types of disorders which cause most loss and their importance must not be underestimated, for instance, in maple groves cankers of one sort or another retard development of the trees, deform the trunks and sometimes cause death to large numbers of trees.

What has been said about cankers can also be said about numerous rots which eat the heart out of the tree. This disease hits conifers much harder than hardwood stands. There are many stands of conifers where far too many balsam firs and even spruces are badly diseased in the heartwood. The large number of trees which fail because the base or trunk are too weak to hold the tree up bears this out. The amount of wood left in the forest and the large proportion of partly decayed logs delivered by small operators is another indication of the extent of the losses caused by rot. Without stretching the truth it can be said that at least twenty percent of the volume of wood cut each year is useless or of inferior quality on account of cankers or rot. If all this wood were serviceable we would have about 40 million cubic feet more per year from privately-owned forests, whose owners would get an extra fifteen or twenty million dollars!

Can we defeat disease?

Problems which cannot be ignored any longer face us. Our forests are being invaded by new diseases while native parasites are increasing in intensity. How can the small owner hope to cope with these agents of destruction?

In farming we don't wait until a disease has appeared before taking measures against it. A good farmer will take preventative measures, he will use fungicides, plant

resistant varieties, proper cultural practices to keep contamination away from his crop. It is even more important that prevention rather than cure be the farmers' motto when he has the welfare of his woodlot in mind also.

Disease in a forest cannot be fought as can cultivated crops with chemicals and other direct treatment, except in certain special cases. The general principle in fighting disease in a woodlot is *to create conditions under which the destructive agents cannot function actively*. The tree should be in an environment which will favor normal development so that the disease will find it difficult to obtain a foothold.

The great trouble is that there is no practical way to fight diseases in trees, except in the case of ornamental trees whose value makes it worthwhile, except with an axe. Using an axe the forester can reduce to a minimum the effects of disease. Generally these operations involve clearing by felling trees which are not needed or are ready to be used. For best results from this system the forester should have a sound knowledge of the growth habits and requirements of the principal trees in his woodlot, as well as being familiar with symptoms and mode of development of the more important diseases which may attack them.

This knowledge will lead him to build up a proper stand which will suit the local environment best, for example, he will keep the richest and best drained land for maples, in the moist sections he will leave room for conifers while pines do best on a sandy dry soil. In clearing operations he will take out any trees that appear weak or are diseased or damaged. These trees can all be removed at the same time as the ones marked for felling as high quality timber.

It is really necessary to qualify the above sentence for other factors have to be taken into consideration, thus too extensive a cutting may cause trouble by inviting dieback, or the blowing down of the trees that are left, it may also be wise to leave some of the diseased or cankered trees if taking them all out opens up too big a space in the crown cover.

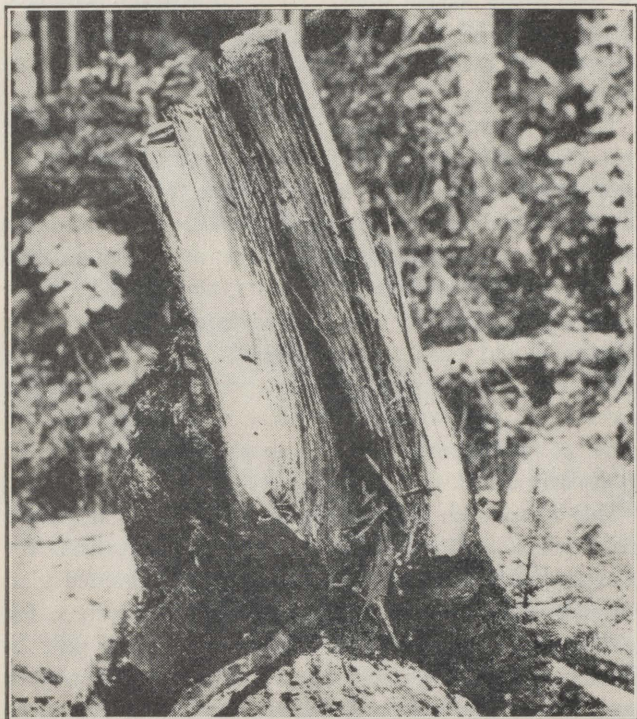
These suggestions are given only as examples, and do not begin to cover everything that should be done to protect our trees against disease. The care that must be given to a woodlot depends upon its make-up, the district in which it is situated, the type of soil in which it is growing and many other factors.

Certain precautions must, however, be taken when dealing with specific diseases, for example, to prevent infection of white pines by the White Pine Blister Rust, currant and gooseberry bushes must be destroyed, and the operator must be able to recognize the principal cankers and other exterior signs of rot. Any intervention in the balance of nature must be undertaken with care, and only after considering all the factors involved for sudden changes in the make-up of the forest will quite likely have unfortunate results.



Here is a good stand of growing timber ruined by disease. Woodlots should be fenced off entirely from animals.

Trying to control disease in trees is not an easy task, but it is certainly not beyond the powers of most small owners. Good judgement, some elementary knowledge and a little experience is all that is needed to get good results even though we still have much to learn before correct and practical solutions are found to many of our problems, but this is the task of the research stations not the woodlot owner.



Diseases weaken trees so that they fall easy prey to the elements.

Information Please!

This section should make interesting reading, for it is given over to the problems of our readers. Problems sent in by Farm Forum and other groups are dealt with here.

PLANTS, like animals, can starve for lack of food, and the danger time is from the present through to early fall, when too often pastures are used heavily just when they should be storing food in their roots for winter use.

Like all plants, grasses and legumes manufacture in their leaves the sugars and starches they require. The leaf surface is the food "factory", and the immediate effect of clipping by animals or machine is to reduce the size of this factory. The plant then sets about to rebuild its factory. This rebuilding process requires more energy than the reduced leaf surface can supply, and reserve or stored food sources must be used. With these facts it is readily realized that if the clipping process, either by animals or with a mower, is repeated frequently and the grasses and legumes clipped closely the plants simply cannot manu-

facture their food requirements for normal growth. One form of starvation occurs under these circumstances.

Grasses and legumes on many farm pastures suffer in various degrees from this type of starvation. The cause is overstocking—not enough acres of grass for the number of animals. The effect is lowered production, reduced ability to compete against weeds and eventually death of the grasses and legumes if starvation is carried far enough. The effect on yield depends on how long the overstocking has proceeded and how excessive it has been. In severe cases—and they are not uncommon—the yield may only be 10 per cent or even less of what normally could be produced.

Starvation at any time of the year is serious, but it is particularly so in the fall. From early fall onward grasses and legumes normally store food in their roots. This food is required during the winter months when the plants are hibernating but still breathing. It is also required for the start of spring growth. Starvation in the fall results in an increased danger of winter killing and weak growth the next year. This is particularly the case in the legumes.

The solution of the problem is grazing moderately. Grass and legumes should not be grazed down to ground level at any season of the year. The number of animals and the number of acres should be adjusted so that not all the current year's growth is used by the stock. Particularly from late summer onward a growth of a few inches should be allowed to develop.

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Eastern Farmers Meet

The second annual Eastern Agricultural Conference got under way recently at the Co-op Fédérée Building, Montreal, with Dr. Bois, manager of the Co-op Fédérée in the chair and Mrs. Nadine Archibald of Truro, N.S., secretary.

The meeting was attended by members of all three Maritime Federations of Agriculture, the Ontario Federation, the Union of Catholic Cultivators and the Quebec Farm Forums. Representing the Forums were, Mrs. N. Telford, Mr. Jim Lang, Mr. Walter Hodgmann and the new provincial secretary, Mr. Keith Russell.

The Quebec Farm Forum presented a resolution asking that a Royal Commission be established to look into the marketing of feed grains in eastern Canada, with the additional proviso that the Commission also be asked to investigate the concentrate market with emphasis upon price and ownership of manufacturing facilities.

Speaking on behalf of the resolution, Mr. Jim Lang said that in his district concentrates are very hard to buy. "Ready made mixes can be bought for a price," he said, "but why can't we buy the concentrates to mix with our own grain?" he asked. "By mixing our own we could make a good dairy ration much cheaper than any we could buy."

Speaking of the concentrate market, Mr. Blouin of the Co-op Fédérée said that only a large company has the capitalization necessary to set up a plant for their manufacture. He said that in Canada three firms control the market for vegetable oils and their by-products. Regarding price he thought that there had been more fluctuation last year than this. "When the cows went on pasture," he concluded, "there was a surplus of oil cake which the United Kingdom bought up for \$10 per ton less than the domestic price. Fish meal," he concluded, "is a by-product of the east coast packing plants, and production there is going to be increased by next year with the completion of another large plant."

Mr. Lemoine of the U.C.C. thought that the resolution should be divided into two parts, one dealing with feed grains and the other with concentrates, after some discussion this was agreed upon, and a motion to this effect, moved by Mr. Lemoine and seconded by Mr. Ferguson was carried.

Turning to a study of the market possibilities for Canadian cheddar cheese, the conference heard some remarks from Mr. Milligan of the Ontario Federation, who had recently returned from the United Kingdom. He said that Canadian cheddar is not too popular over there. "Danish and Dutch cheeses outsell it every time. Our cheese has too much nip," he said, "and not enough mellow to suit the British taste. It also contains less moisture than the Dutch or Danish, and therefore, dries out faster," he concluded, "so that it is generally used in cooking."

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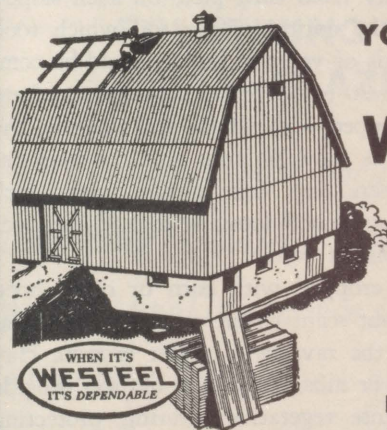


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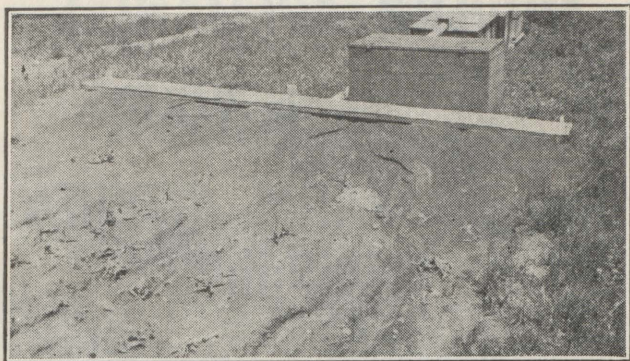
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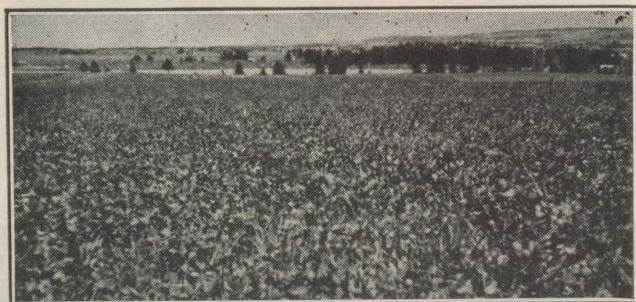


Soil erosion can be severe. On this plot 53 tons per acre of soil was eroded by 2.99 inches of rain in 1 hour.

THE effect of vegetative cover in reducing runoff losses has been one of the highlights of water erosion studies by the Division of Field Husbandry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

In 1944, experimental plots representing different management practices were established on both 5 per cent and 10 per cent slopes, on a heavy heavy clay soil and the erosion losses measured for the various cropping systems. The runoff losses for land on a 10 per cent slope manured and cropped continuously up and down the slope with corn or left in summerfallow have been extremely high, reports W. F. Cordukes. On the average over the seven year period, 24.59 tons of soil and 22.6 tons of water per acre have been lost annually from corn plots on such slopes. At this rate of loss the entire surface soil which took Nature many thousands of years to build, would be completely eroded in some 20 to 40 years. In contrast, where similar slopes were cropped with alfalfa and timothy, the average loss of soil was only .04 tons and .12 tons per acre respectively. Where oats were grown under such management the average runoff losses were 3.85 tons per acre of soil and 35 tons of water.

Thus sloping land cropped with corn or other hoed crops which provide but scant cover, would be left relatively unprotected to the ravages of water erosion. Hay crops such as legumes or mixed hays and old sod provide such slopes with a dense vegetative covering, protecting the soil surface from the beating action of rain drops and practically eliminate the erosion hazard. Cereal crops



If this field is treated correctly it will never suffer from starvation.

would also provide sufficient cover to retain most of the rainfall once they have become established. The ability of various crops to provide different degrees of cover for soils should be carefully considered in the cropping programme of the farm.

Clean Laying House while it's Empty

After yearling hens have gone to market and while pullets are on range, the time is ideal to clean up the poultry laying house.

One thorough cleaning each year is a wise practice, says Frank G. Wollney, extension poultry specialists at Iowa State College. When the poultry raiser cleans the empty house he has a better chance of destroying infestations of parasites and disease organisms. And while the house is empty and clean he can take spets to get rid of rats, which cause many of the disease problems in the farm flock.

Wollney suggests starting the clean-up by removing all litter, cobwebs, dust and other loose material, and then scraping the caked manure from perches, roosts and feed and water stands. He recommends soaking the floor so it will be easier to completely remove tightly packed material.

A strong lye solution — 1 pound of lye to 10 to 15 gallons of water — will kill most disease organisms left by the old hens. Wollney recommends this solution for cleaning the floor, feeders and waterers. He says it should be applied liberally and allowed to soak into cracks and crevices where organisms may be harbored. An old broom is a handy means of applying the lye solution.

The next step in the clean-up is application of a cresol disinfectant, sprayed onto the side walls and roosts and forced into cracks and crevices. Then the house should be closed for several days so no free-flying birds can get in it, according to Wollney.

Wollney also suggests repairing broken windows and screens and repairing doors that don't fit properly before the pullets are brought in. These repairs, plus installing springs on the doors, will help make sure the flock will be fully confined in the laying house, he says.

Strippings

- It is with deep regret that we record the death, on July 29th, of Gordon W. Geddes, who has been a monthly contributor to the Journal since our second issue back in November, 1940. Mr. Geddes' breezy column will be greatly missed by us and our readers.

The Shepherd's Calendar

by W. H. Hough and S. B. Williams

September

SELLECT fat market lambs over 80 pounds from the feeder lamb flock.

Cull your breeding ewes. Discard ewes that are overly thin, have broken mouths or bad udders. If sufficient replacements are available, cull ewes that have not done a good job of rearing their lambs. Watch when culling for condition since some ewes will be thin because they are excellent milkers. Also cull ewes which have been dry for two successive years.

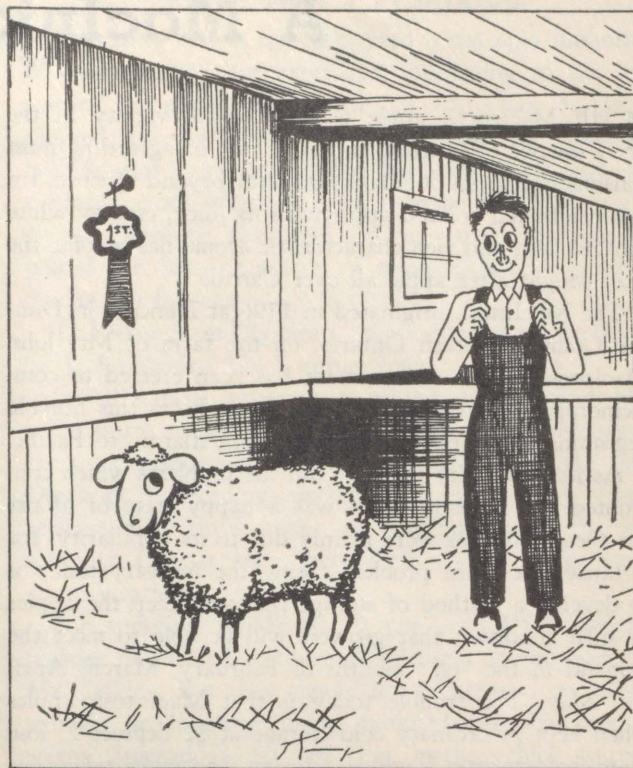
Move the breeding flock to good pasture, either rape or aftermath. Provide a "run-off" area if rape is used. This will put the ewes in a "rising" condition for the breeding season.

Do not breed ewe lambs unless they are well grown and weigh at least 110 pounds at breeding time.

Select the best breeding ram possible. A vigorous ram will serve 40 or 50 ewes per season. A well grown ram lamb should only be allowed to serve 15 or 18 ewes.

Feed the rams up to 1 or 1½ pounds each of a ration of half oats and half barley. Allow plenty of exercise.

Order yellow and red ochre and lamp black for marking the rams.



Select breeding rams having excellent breeding type and conformation.



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THE BANKS SERVING YOUR COMMUNITY

A MacIntosh A Day

by W. J. Tawse

THE MacIntosh apple is the favorite variety in the Province of Quebec. Indeed it will be agreed by most consumers that its popularity goes far beyond Quebec, for this bright red colored apple with its juicy, creamy white subacid flesh and rich characteristic aroma has become the most sought after apple all over Canada.

The MacIntosh originated in 1796 at Dundela in Dundas County, Eastern Ontario, on the farm of Mr. John MacIntosh where a monument has been erected to commemorate the finding of this seedling. From this humble beginning the apple has spread from Atlantic to Pacific.

As its popularity grew, so did the problems which confronted the industry. This was a happy state of affairs for these problems were mainly due to its popularity, for instance, the main problem facing the industry today is to develop a method of storage that will keep the apples in such condition that growers will be able to meet the demand in the "off" months of February, March, April and May. The trouble today is that MacIntosh apples when kept in ordinary cold storage at 32 degrees F. lose their characteristic flavor in January, and when taken out of storage turn brown.

Considerable progress has been made on this problem, and it now seems that a new method of storage, known as the modified atmosphere method, is the answer. MacIntosh apples which have been taken from the modified atmosphere storage room of the Chazy Orchards, N.Y., and Shoreham Cold Storage in Vermont, have been able to supply the demand from the middle of February to the end of the first week in June, and sold freely at a price of 29 cents per pound when other varieties were selling at 12 to 18 cents per pound. Consumer reaction to these apples has been enthusiastic for no loss in quality was evident.



The Chazy Orchards storage plant. Their gas storage chambers are giving great satisfaction; the present capacity is 6000 bushels in controlled atmosphere storage.

A new method of storing MacIntosh apples is going to prolong the marketing season until the end of May. The first of these units is already being built in Quebec.

How does the storage work? Briefly the apples are stored in special gas tight storage rooms where the temperature is held at 38 degrees F. The oxygen in the air is reduced from the normal of 21 percent to 3 percent and the carbon dioxide given off by the fruit is allowed to build up to 5 percent. The reduction in the amount of oxygen almost puts the apples to sleep. It requires almost one week after the room is opened for the apples to regain their normal sweetness and full flavor. They have retained their green ground color and are best described as equal to the same variety about the end of October.

Apples sales drop fifty percent when MacIntosh are no longer available. This is the reason why growers should be interested in storing this variety for the late winter and spring sales. It will extend the marketing season for MacIntosh, and most important of all please the customers who insist on having MacIntosh in preference to all other varieties.

Price-wise too it looks like a good deal, for they will average one dollar and a half per bushel above the early winter sales. Even in the heavy crop year of 1951-52 these specially stored apples reached seven dollars per bushel in April and May.

The first modified atmosphere storage room in Quebec is being built by Mr. Lucien Fontaine as an addition to his own cold storage on his orchard at Mont St-Hilaire. This will be the first in Canada and will provide supplies of MacIntosh right through to next May. He will thus be in a position to meet some of the demand on the Montreal market for MacIntosh apples.

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Feed or Wood

TO an older generation, familiar with the tinkling of cowbells in the woodland glades and the spectacle of slow-moving cattle browsing under the trees, the current advice to keep the cattle out of the woodlots will be a bit startling.

The question of whether or not to let them browse has, however, been under careful study; and the verdict of experts is decidedly in the negative.

According to these experts, woodland pastures average not more than 275 pounds of dry forage per acre, in a year. As this form of feed approximated eight per cent of protein the year's protein yield runs around 22 pounds to the acre.

On the other hand, good open pasture fertilized and limed, will yield from 4,000 to 6,000 pounds of forage to the acre; and the protein content of around 14 per cent represents 700 pounds to the acre.

That looks like pretty conclusive evidence; but it is not all. There is to be considered the damage. Where the cows graze in the woods, small trees are trampled and eaten, decay starts readily in scarred tree roots and tree growth is retarded.

In one bit of woodland under study, the annual timber yield was only 87 board feet, as against a normal yield of 189 feet.

Tree growth largely depends on the amount of water taken into the soil and retained there. Where cows graze in woodlots they pound down the soil and reduce the water absorption. Records covering one lot show that grazing increased the surface run-off from 197 to 9,308 gallons per acre per year. Furthermore the water washing away took soil with it, the soil loss in the same period in this particular lot increasing from five to 528 pounds per acre per year.

Despite the ancient practice of letting cattle pasture freely in the wood, woodland and pastures seem to be, from a dollars and cents point of view, incompatible.

A lot of land can be a woodlot, or it can be a pasture, but it can't be both and at the same time be profitable.—Sarnia Can. Observer.



Modern methods of farming increase the efficiency with which we can harvest our crops.

Flies Are Expensive

Tolerating flies in the farm yard is not only unsanitary and unnecessary but expensive. According to the agricultural chemicals department of Canadian Industries Limited, the tormenting attacks of flies can reduce the milk flow of dairy cattle by as much as 15 per cent, considerably more when flies are extremely bad. Beef production may be decreased by one-quarter to one-half pound per day—or a total of some 30 pounds per head during the fly season.

To keep a farm "fly-clean", some suggestions are offered by J. A. Oakley, C-I-L entomologist:

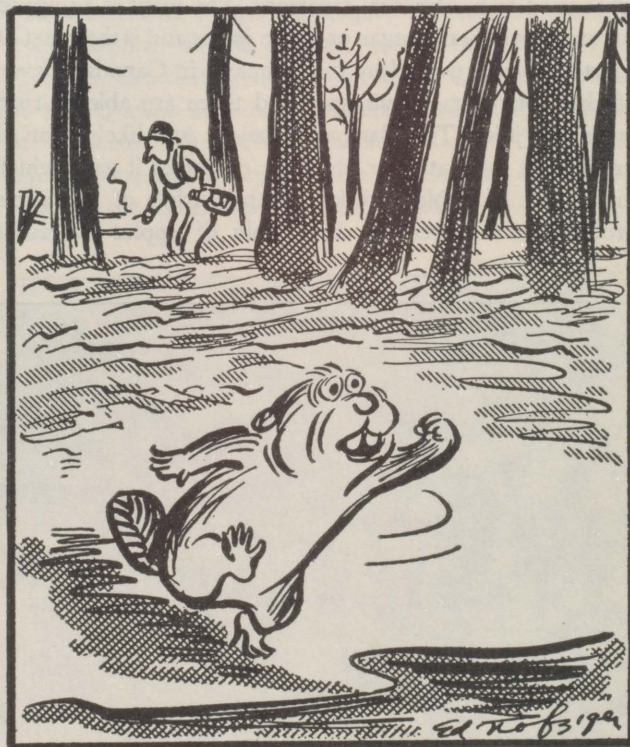
Install screens wherever necessary and practical. Haul out manure and spread it at least once a week. Manure is the most serious single source of fly trouble on the farm. Don't let fly-breeding rubbish accumulate. Spray animals at least every three weeks and give buildings a thorough spraying at least once every four or five weeks during warm weather.

For spraying buildings, 50 per cent DDT wettable powder or lindane wettable powder are recommended by Mr. Oakley. But they should not be sprayed on milking animals or livestock being fattened for slaughter, he warns. Instead, a 50 per cent methoxychlor wettable powder should be used.

These control methods are effective with houseflies, horn flies, stable flies and other species that prevent cattle from grazing peacefully.

"JOE BEAVER"

By Ed Nofziger



Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

"A ground fire that doesn't kill the big trees, burns forest cover and ruins a watershed anyway."



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Apple Growers Take Time Out

THE programme committee of the Quebec Pomological Association came up with a trip to the States for the summer meeting on July 29th, and this pleased the members mightily, for it was about the biggest summer meeting that had ever been held. Estimates as to the numbers varied, but there must have been almost a thousand out for the day-long excursion.

Starting out from Franklin Centre in the morning, the group visited the newly-completed co-operative cold storage plant, which forty-eight members put up at a cost of around \$300,000 and which will hold 170,000 bushels. They didn't get that many into storage last year, the first year of operation, but are hopeful that before long the plant will be packed to capacity every fall.

After a tour of a few orchards in the vicinity, the programme was interrupted for lunch, after which the cavalcade of cars set out for Havelock and a visit to the new plant of the Lion Vinegar Company, set up last year in what used to be the local creamery. The plant is equipped to turn out either vinegar or apple juice, and is the latest of fourteen plants owned by the company in Canada. Eleven of their plants make vinegar, and three are able to turn out apple juice. The plant at Havelock will likely gear its production in relation to the type of apples it gets, which makes it a valuable addition to the outlets of the apple growers in the area. If the supply of apples offered is

suitable for juice, then juice and other apple products will be made; if not, the apples will be processed into vinegar.

There are a number of features about the new industry that should appeal to the local growers. The plant has a capacity of 5000 bushels a day, and can easily be enlarged, if conditions warrant it, to process every apple that is offered. They hope to be able to process a quarter of a million bushels this year. This should offer a good outlet for the surplus crop that does not grade up to commercial standards. Also, the company will pay for the apples on delivery—no waiting for your money until the juice is sold. Furthermore, delivery will be taken in bulk; trucks back up to the plant and dump their load, thus avoiding the problem of containers. All local apple juice stocks were exhausted early in June this year, and the juice market should be good for the fall crop of apples.

The next stop was at the Petch orchard, where "Charlie" as he is known to most apple growers briefly described his orchard; set out in 1921, now containing about 3000 trees from which he picked 31,000 bushels last year. This year's crop won't be that big, but judging from the look of the trees, it will be good and clean. Scab has been well controlled and the fruit is sizing up nicely.

From Hemmingford the cars headed into the United States, next stop being at the Chazy Orchards, advertized as the largest MacIntosh orchard in the world. Manager



At the Pomological Society's Summer meeting, stops were made at the Lion vinegar and apple juice plant at Havelock, at the Petch orchard at Hemmingford, and at the Chazy Orchards at Chazy, N.Y. A photo of their storage is on page 8.

Don Green was on hand to welcome the guests and explain that they follow a policy of continual inter-planting, setting out some 1000 to 1200 young trees every year to keep their orchard up to the 25,000 to 30,000 figure. In their storage they have a controlled-atmosphere chamber (gas storage) with a 6000 bushel capacity, with the results of which they are very well satisfied. According to Mr. Green, there is no comparison between apples kept under gas storage and those coming out of regular cold storage. Due to the size of the crowd, a complete tour of the orchards was not possible, but one section was visited where there was an experiment going on in scab control, using only eradicator sprays. In the main orchard, good control on the fair crop had been obtained, with 17 sprays having been put on.

The day's outing finished with a boat trip on Lake Champlain, those of the party who had bought boat tickets sailing from the pier at Plattsburgh at 6.30 and returning about three hours later. H. E. Palmer's informal report on marketing, given during the evening, was the only set speech of the day; it would have been too hot to listen to speeches anyway, but everybody enjoyed the informality of the programme content to leave the serious

business for the winter meeting. A most enjoyable time was had by all, and bouquets to the directors who planned the programme.



Charlie Petch was happy to explain his orchard practices to the crowd.

Ayrshire Breeders' Annual Picnic Well Attended

Ayrshire breeders of the Province of Quebec chose the Dairy School at St. Hyacinthe as the scene of their annual picnic and field day on July 23rd, and something like 700 of the faithful turned out to take part in the day-long programme.

Dr. Henri Berard, Director of the School, welcomed the visitors to get the activities started, then Gustave Toupin took charge in his capable fashion to explain just what is the basis for judging a dairy cow. Dr. Toupin is a college teacher, and is at his best when he is explaining something. He has the ability to make his explanations clear and precise, yet interesting, and he held the attention of the crowd right to the close of his talk.

The crowd then had a chance to put into practice some of the points Dr. Toupin brought out, when the free-for-all judging competition got under way. Everyone there had the chance to judge a class of dairy cows which, according to the official judges, Dr. Toupin, Alex Ness and Stan Chagnon, were by no means easy to place. Their final placings, however, seemed to agree with the ideas of most of the crowd. Leo Leblanc, Gaston Coutu, Albert Dufresne and Gerard Plante took the prizes for judging this class, while among the younger people prizes went to Brodie Templeton, Jean-Luc Fontaine, Raymond Smith and Jacques St. Jean.

The Minister of Agriculture was the after-lunch speaker and outlined just how a well-organized farm should be run. He also paid tribute to the members of his

department for their devotion to their work, and particularly that part of it which has to do with passing on information and new ideas to the farmers. Other invited guests included Pierre Labrecque, Director of the Livestock Service, Frank Napier, former secretary of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, R. G. Connor, president of the Quebec Holstein Breeders' Club, Leon Girardin of the Canadian Breeders' Society, Gilbert MacMillan, representing the Dairy Farmers of Canada and Walter Low of the Montreal Milk Producers.



Minister of Agriculture Barre makes a point in his discussion of rational farming.

Red and White Day in the Townships

Ayrshire breeders of the Bedford District turned out in good numbers for a field day on August 1st, though in view of the beautiful weather and the interesting programme that had been arranged by Secretary Boulais, a larger attendance had been hoped for. However, almost 100 people arrived during the day at the farm of Raymond Lanctot at West Brome, took part in judging competitions, enjoyed a picnic lunch, looked over the farm and its machinery, heard an expert talk on grass silage, and went home well satisfied with their day.

Doug. Ness and Stan Chagnon were on hand to explain just what a good Ayrshire should look like, using one of Mr. Lanctot's cows to demonstrate on. Following their demonstration everyone was invited to try his or her hand at judging the class of four cows that were tied up in the round barn, and practically everybody, old and young, took a score card. When that was over with, at the end of a quarter of an hour, they all moved out into the open to pass judgement on a class of four calves.

That took up the time until lunch, after which Prof. L. C. Raymond of Macdonald College, an authority on pasture and forage, discussed the relative merits and disadvantages of grass silage. Speaking as he was in a part of the country which is just about on the edge of the area in which corn can be grown with certainty of success year after year, Prof. Raymond's arguments in favour of grass outweighed those in favour of corn as a silo filler, though he pointed out that corn has its place in spite of the relatively recent swing to grass. But when properly handled, grass silage makes an excellent feed, can be handled, if need be, with the regular farm equipment (though special machinery makes the work easier), and fits into the farm programme by permitting use to be



made of the aftergrowth, since the grass is ensiled from the first cut, leaving plenty of time during the rest of the summer for the second growth to be used as pasture, if needed, or, in the case of clover, to be harvested for seed.

While corn can give a higher tonnage per acre (on adapted land and where weather conditions favour its growth), and while improved varieties are now available, it is a crop that requires cultivation and weeding, which takes labour, and it no good for checking erosion as is sod. Also, some seasons it may frost and that cuts its feed value away down. Where it grows well, and the land is adapted to it, it is good feed, of course.

Grass, on the other hand, can be cut when its food value is at the maximum, and it makes better quality feed than the usual run of hay. There is no danger of loss due to bad weather and its high protein content makes it important these days when the price of purchased grain is so high.

Fred Shufelt and John Sanborn tied for first place in the adult judging contest, and James Wolfe topped the juniors. Among the ladies, Mrs. R. Davis and Marg. Sanborn were the winners in the two divisions. A. Prescott, Allen Horner, Mrs. R. Beaudry and Bernice Ness each received prizes in the calf class judging.



The calves were brought out of the Lanctot round barn for the judging contest, which was strictly a "hands off" affair, as the second picture shows.

Flea beetles, Colorado beetles, leafhoppers and aphids—the major insect pests attacking the Canadian potato crop—can be controlled with one insecticide—DDT. Those who prefer to dust may use a three per cent DDT dust while those who favor spraying have a choice of a 50 per cent DDT wettable powder or a 25 per cent DDT emulsion. At least 100 gallons of spray or 30 pounds of dust per acre are recommended in early applications. These amounts should be increased in later applications to allow for increased foliage area.

Holstein Judges Go To School



QUEBEC Holstein-Friesian judges attended a school at Macdonald College recently. How were they in placing the classes? You guessed it! There were plenty of arguments and disagreements, but that made the day all the more interesting, each class was given a real going over before everybody was satisfied with the final result.

The school was one of a series conducted by the Holstein-Friesian Breeders Association in an effort to unify judging at county and district fairs across Canada. The day's activities included a review of new developments in herd type classification, a discussion on ring technique and the judging of six classes of animals by the group. The pictures above give some idea of the day's activities.

There was plenty of discussion on the junior calf class after Prof. Ness, the official judge, had placed them in the order shown at the top reading from left to right. The excellent head and the width and depth of body of the white heifer was sufficient to put this calf up. The center calf had a more level rump, good legs and dairy character, but she had a long head and lacked the depth and width of heart girth of the first place heifer. The third place heifer showed plenty of style too, but her coarse high tail setting and narrow pins put her down. Some of the judges

had good reason for placing the other two heifers not shown up near the top of the class.

The left center picture shows the discussion that followed Judge Bill Hodge's placing of the senior heifer calves. The right center picture shows National Secretary Geo. Clemons, extreme left, studying the two year old heifer that official judge Prof. Geo. Raithby, O.A.C. placed first. Lower left shows Mr. Conner, Quebec Branch President trying to decide where to place Macdonald Rag Apple Jewel, official judge D. S. Dunton, placed her at the bottom of the class which was won by Macdonald Rag Apple Topsy 3rd., bottom center. It wasn't a matter of selecting a cow capable of producing in this class since all five cows shown had exceeded qualification requirements for fat production in their last completed lactations by 45 percent or more.

Although there were many hot arguments during the day, there was plenty to indicate that the school had achieved some of its aims. Lower right shows Mr. J.-A. Rhéault, Quebec vice-president, extending his appreciation to Prof. Raithby and the other officials for their assistance.

Another Successful Holstein Picnic



Hermas Lajoie the Holstein Club's irrepressible secretary, kept things humming. Here he is lining up the judging teams; a general scene of the contest is shown in the second picture. The spectators took full advantage of the shade on the far side of the ring.

SOMEBODY in the Quebec Holstein Breeder's Association is a good organizer, and we suspect it is the busy fieldman, Hermas Lajoie. Their provincial picnic, held at Macdonald College on July 30th, was an unqualified success, with a programme that went like clockwork, was educational as well as recreational, and which provided something to do or see every minute of the day. Plans had been made to accommodate some 5000 people; not that many turned up, but there must have been well over half that figure. And to make everything perfect, it was a beautiful July day, with enough breeze to keep things comfortable, and plenty of shady spots on the campus.

The morning programme got under way at the barns with the provincial inter-club judging contest. As usual, each club entered a team of three members to place a class of four cows, with fifty points for placings, and fifty for reasons, with fifteen minutes allowed for the job. Thirteen teams were in the contest and the winning team came from the Montreal-Vaudreuil club. Messrs. Rosaire Legault of Pointe-Claire, Norman Goodhue and M. Léger, both of Vaudreuil, were presented with the MacLeod Trophy later in the day. This magnificent cup, offered for annual competition by Mr. W. K. MacLeod last year, will be inscribed with the names of the winning team members, and miniatures will be given each member as souvenirs of their success. The twelve other teams placed in the following order: Huntingdon, Bois-Francs, Lachute, Lotbinière, Two Mountains, St-Jean, Joliette, St-Francis, St-Hyacinthe, Three Rivers, Lévis-Bellechasse and Nicolet-Yamaska.

Some breeders have a hard time reconciling the decisions of the classifiers when they have their herd classified with their own private opinions of their animals. When they see a cow of which they are particularly fond put

down to good or fair when they think she should rate a lot higher, they are apt to be a bit disgruntled. Realizing this, the programme committee arranged the second item on the programme for the benefit of these people, as well as all the rest. Four cows, very obviously different in quality, were paraded before the crowd while Alex Ness in English, and Hermas Lajoie in French, explained in detail why the top cow should be classified very good, the second good plus, etc. With the clear explanation of what the classifiers look for, and with the animals in front of them to examine, a lot of misconceptions were ironed out and this was voted one of the feature items of the programme. These first two events were carried out at the barns, where the land is so arranged that chairs could be placed, most of them in the shade, around the area where the cattle were paraded; everybody could see well as the ground sloped to form a natural amphitheatre and there was room to spare on all sides.

The guests then had a chance to see some of the outstanding representatives of the breed in the College herd as the cattle parade was put on, after which everything stopped for lunch.

And so ended what one might call the educational part of the programme. First event after lunch was a free-for-all judging competition; anyone who wanted to took a score card and looked over (but didn't get within touching distance) a class of four cows, marked down their placings and handed in the cards. Prizes for the best five girls, boys, and adults, were awarded later.

In fact, prize-giving was one of the big features of the afternoon. First of the door prizes, if one can use that term in connection with an outdoor meeting, was a bull calf, donated by Mr. MacLeod, which was won by Jacques Germain from Ste-Anne-de-la-Pérade. A second animal, a

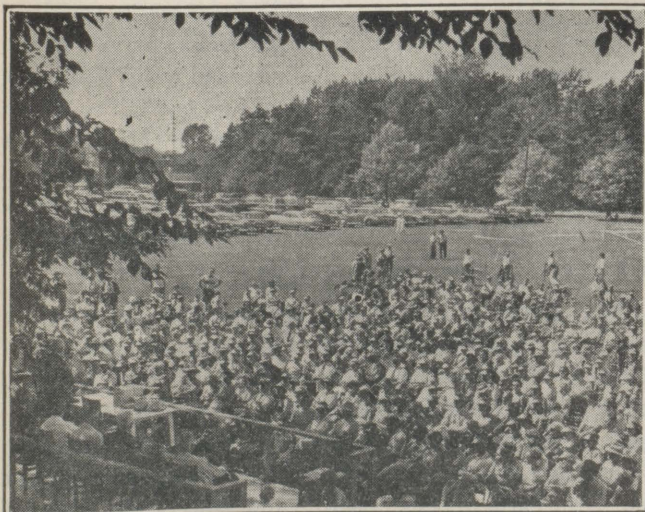


Monseigneur Godin who has served the Society faithfully and well for over twenty years, was presented with a new car by the members. Shown with him are George Clemons and Bill Hodge of the National executive, Reg Connors, provincial president, Hermas Lajoie and Real Proulx, fieldmen.

heifer calf offered by Brown Corporation, was won by Alcide Blanchette, all the way from Princeville to attend the picnic. A young bull donated to the cause by Mrs. M. B. Hallward went to Roland Savard.

A raffle on a heifer calf donated by Raymondale Farms brought about \$1300 into the treasury; Monseigneur (formerly Abbé) Godin drew the winning ticket which carried the name of A. McCarthy of Verdun. Mr. or Miss McCarthy wasn't around to collect, and that part of the proceedings fell a bit flat, the crowd being obviously disappointed that somebody who really could have used the heifer hadn't won her.

A moving tribute was paid to Monseigneur Godin, who for the past twenty years has been a member, in some capacity or another, of the executive of the provincial association. His fellow members and other friends had subscribed for a presentation to him, and in the course of the afternoon he was presented with the keys to a



Part of the crowd listening to the speeches that closed the day's events.

brand new DeSoto automobile, which, gaily decked in white ribbon, stood to the side of the speaker's stand. The two-language idea was scrupulously carried out all through the day, and in this case the presentation was made in the French language by Mr Lajoie, followed by a tribute in English by Bill Hodge. Msgr. Abbe's speech of thanks and appreciation was also given in both languages; one of the few times he has been heard speaking English in public. His English, by the way, is excellent.

From then on speeches were the order of the day, but it was made clear at the outset that nothing over five minutes in length would be tolerated, and all the speakers finished well within their time limit. Reg. Connors, the provincial president, led off, with a welcome to all the visitors and warm words of thanks to Macdonald College and its staff for the excellent preparations that had been made. Vice-president Houle followed, making much the



Winners of the MacLeod Trophy; left to right, Rosaire Legault, Norman Goodhue, M. Leger, and Mr. and Mrs. MacLeod, donors of the cup which was first put up for annual competition last year.

same speech in French, and urging all Holstein breeders to support their society and to recruit new members wherever they could. Pierre Labrecque brought greetings and appreciation for an excellent job of cattle improvement from the Quebec Department of Agriculture, admitting from the Quebec Department of Agriculture. Alex Ness welcomed all the guests on behalf of the College.

George Clemons, Secretary-manager of the National Association, wound up the speech-making with a further tribute to Msgr. Godin. Recalling the dark picture at the picnic held at Disraeli last year, when foot and mouth disease was rampant and cattle marketing was disrupted, he saw a much different scene today. Cattle exports which last year were just about nil, had already totalled 11,000 head so far this year. No less than nine hundred new members, one hundred of whom are in Quebec, joined the National Association since last year, which he took to be proof of confidence on the part of Holstein breeders that the future holds promise.

Salon Will Honour The Dairy Cow

The dairying industry will be the theme of the second Salon of Agriculture, to be held at the Show Mart in Montreal from the 23rd to the 27th of October and the show will be organized by the Quebec Association of Dairy Technicians, the head office of which is at St. Hyacinthe, and whose president is Peter Nadeau.

This new type of exhibition will feature everything having the remotest connection with the dairy industry; farm, barn and dairy machinery and equipment manufacturers will display the latest of their wares, as will

everybody that makes any equipment that could be used on a dairy farm. The Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture will have their booths in place, and so will other organizations that exist to serve the dairy farmer in Quebec.

During the week a number of associations will hold their annual meetings, among them the Quebec Milk Distributors, the Quebec Ice Cream Manufacturers, and the Quebec Federation of Dairy Producers.

Juniors Prepare For Sherbrooke

4-H Club members converged on Macdonald College early in August for elimination contests in judging to determine which two members would represent their home club at the provincial judging competition to be held at the time of the Sherbrooke Fair. Taking part in the contest were teams from the Montreal area representing clubs at Arundel, Cowansville, Huntingdon, Howick, Ormstown and Lachute. Also judging, though not for official placings, since their competitions are held elsewhere, were teams from Island Brook, Lennoxville and Vaudreuil-Hudson; one hundred and eighteen young people in all.



They judged their classes in the morning, gave their reasons in the afternoon and spent the rest of the time examining the facilities and buildings of the College and enjoying lunch in the cafeteria. A baseball game scheduled for the afternoon was rained out, so the social and recreational part of the day's programme was disappointing, but a programme of movies helped to pass the time.

The high scoring team in the day's events was the one from Lachute, of John Oswald and George Pasco. Other placings in order were Howick, Ormstown, Huntingdon, Arundel and Cowansville.



Seated: John Oswald, Ross Oswald, club leader, Don Robertson, Federal fieldman and George Pasco. Standing are Rhoda Simon and Clifford Baxter who topped the contest the day before held in the French-speaking section of the Montreal district.

Ernest Dube, Director of the Extension Service in the Department of Agriculture, has returned to his desk after leave-of-absence which was granted him last fall to enable him to undertake post-graduate studies at Harvard, on a Carnegie Foundation scholarship. During the academic session of 1952-53 Mr. Dube was enrolled in the University's School of Public Administration, and was awarded a Master of Public Administration degree recently.

Mr. Dube, who has the responsibility of directing the work of all the agronomes of the province, was named Chief of the Extension service in 1946. He holds a B.S.A. degree from Laval University, and served his apprenticeship in extension work as a special field crops agronomer in the Sherbrooke and Rimouski districts; spent a year on the Farm Loans Board, and was later regional agronomer in Rimouski and in Gaspé.



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

International Year Q.W.I.-A.C.W.W:

by Angela W. Evans

Macdonald College, in its environment of summer perfection and beauty, gives the illusion of having prepared a very special setting for that week in June when the Quebec Women's Institutes meet for the annual convention.

WELCOMING the delegates to the 39th annual convention, the provincial president, Mrs. G. E. LeBaron, North Hatley, stated that to citizens of the British Commonwealth the central figure of the year was the attractive young woman recently crowned their Queen. "This year is also memorable to Women's Institutes across Canada, as the year when the Canadian Women's Institutes play hostess to the international group, the Associated Country Women of the World", said Mrs. LeBaron. "It is expected that nearly 1000 delegates and visitors from at least 25 countries will attend this conference." She felt it was significant that the ACWW were aware that the real danger does not lie in crisis but in the individual's reaction to crisis. Regardless of the tide of world events, menace of headlines, pessimism of news commentators, the best job to do is the one at hand, to do it better and to enrich the work with other services.

On the platform with Mrs. LeBaron were Dr. W. H. Brittain, Vice-principal, Macdonald College, Mrs. W. A. Maw, president, Macdonald Women's Union, Mme P.-C. LeBeau, secretary Home Economics Division, Dept. of Agriculture, Mrs. H. Ellard, 2nd vice-president, and representatives from affiliated and interested groups.

Dr. Brittain in his address of welcome extended the gracious hospitality of the College. He remarked on the profound happenings since the first Women's Institute was organized and commended it for its achievements and lasting qualities. Mrs. Ellard in her reply expressed the appreciation of the Q.W.I. for the unfailing hospitality and thoughtfulness accorded it throughout the years. "Returning to Macdonald College and being welcomed by Dr. Brittain is like a home coming", said Mrs. Ellard.

Mme LeBeau stated that being with the Q.W.I. was to be with friends. Speaking for the Department, Mme LeBeau said Mr. Gauthier had infinite confidence in the future of the Q.W.I. and was pleased to co-operate with the technicians

Speaking for the Montreal Council of Women, Mrs. H. S. Van Patter said the Council wished to co-operate with the W.I. in every way and Mrs. Maw stated it had been her privilege to watch the W.I. grow and develop. "This 39th milestone is a great achievement for Home and Country" she concluded.

Prof. H. R. C. Avison, Director Adult Education Service, spoke of the far reaching effects of the W.I. and said his Service could be likened to a helping hand reaching out to assist with its programs. Mrs. W. V. George, President Quebec English Branch, Canadian Association of Consumers mentioned that the Q.W.I. and the C.A.C. had much in common. "We are launched on an educational campaign to make better homemakers and build homes for Canada", she concluded. Miss Alice Lighthall, of the Canadian Handicraft Guild, made a plea for better workmanship in crafts. "When making anything for exhibition or for an heirloom," she urged, "put in the best of work, material, and stitching. The great gift of tradition is in our keeping to pass on to our daughters"



A busy group — responsible for the success of the convention. Seated left to right: Mrs. G. D. Harvey, 1st vice-president; Mrs. G. E. LeBaron, president; Mrs. H. Ellard, 2nd vice-president; Mme. P. C. LeBeau, secretary Home Economics Division, Department of Agriculture, Quebec; Mrs. R. Thomson, immediate past president; Mr. Chas. J. Woodsworth, Editor "Ottawa Citizen", guest speaker. Standing in same order: Mrs. Gordon Brown, Agriculture; Mrs. George Leggett, Welfare & Health; Miss A. S. Pritchard, hon. vice-president; Mrs. E. S. Reed, Citizenship; Miss Verna I. Hatch, Education; Mrs. George Parsons, treasurer; Mrs. W. T. Evans, Publicity; Mrs. T. H. Kirby, Home Economics.

Mrs. E. C. Irvine, Ste. Annes, was in charge of the music for the evening, which included two numbers by the local Girls' Choir, Mr. H. Duckworth, Dorval, conducting, and two solos by Prof. A. Banting.

Speakers

Messages of exceptional worth were given by the various speakers at following sessions. Exigencies of space allow only the barest reference but full texts will appear in the Annual Report and should be read, discussed and put into practice by every W.I. member. Mr. Gilbert MacMillan, Huntingdon, president Dairy Farmers of Canada, was the first one, and told his audience that a stable rural population is the bed rock for future building. Speaking under the title, "The Future of Dairy Farmers of Canada" he went on to say, "It is not reasonable to expect as large a group of people as is engaged in agriculture, particularly dairy farming, working from 55 to 65 hours a week, to remain content while the great majority of other workers only work about 40 hours," and contended that was one of the reasons for the drift away from the farm although the full effect of this trend has not been felt because of the mechanization and better methods of farming. "Farmers have come through difficult times and will again", was Mr. MacMillan's closing statement.

Mr. C. J. Woodsworth, Editor "The Ottawa Citizen", was the next speaker, on the topic "Ideas in a Hungry World". His address was challenging and thought provoking and he pointed out that we must have courage and intelligence if the things we cherish are to survive. "The main problem with which the Western world has to contend is economical—not ideological", said Mr. Woodsworth, "Democracy means nothing to a people who are starving". All over the world the struggle is going on for men's minds and if we want to retain the friendship

of the Asian people we must help them with knowledge and resources. "There is a moral issue involved", concluded Mr. Woodsworth, "Asia's people prize most of all a sense of equality. Our job, to convince them of this, is to treat them that way".

A most inspiring address "Sing!" was given by Mrs. D. L. MacFarlane, Macdonald College, on Wednesday evening. "People and music cannot get along without each other", she declared, "and there is nothing like music to pull a crowd together and raise morale". Mrs. MacFarlane related many interesting and amusing experiences when a music instructor with the Homemaker Clubs in Kentucky and asked "If you don't sing, why don't you?" She made many suggestions for bringing music into club work and gave a demonstration which left those present with a definite desire to take back to the home group this message "Sing!"

The last talk was heard Thursday morning. This was a most informative address, "The Value to a Community of a Mental Health Program", by Dr. A. W. MacLeod, Assistant Director, Mental Hygiene Institute, Montreal. He pointed out this was the responsibility of all in the community and felt the W.I. was in an ideal position to lead the way. "The first step is to foster a hopeful positive attitude towards mental health in the minds of all responsible adult citizens in the community", said the speaker, who went on to point out that mental health is a positive thing and constant effort is needed to get it and keep it. He emphasized that a proper mental health program recognized the needs of the old as well as the young. "The community's strength is more than the sum of the strength of each individual member. It is that plus the confidence gained from experience of help in time of need, that each member has in the other", said Dr. MacLeod in conclusion, and added "It is important that the community recognize that the growth of a person's ability to enjoy mental health will depend very much on whether he was born into a family and community which either instinctively or as the result of an active well planned mental health program has come to understand and appreciate the sound principles of mental health".

Work Accomplished

Reports were heard at many of the sessions, those of the executive and office staff on the first morning. Mrs. LeBaron had attended many meetings in her capacity as president, and had been interviewed by representatives of other organizations relative to various projects. Her work as chairman of the Exhibits-Sub-Committee for the ACWW Conference had entailed much time and two trips to Toronto. The secretary reported an increase in the work coming in and going out from the office. Contacts with associated groups had also been more numerous. One new branch had been organized, Parent in Lavolette County and Haldimand and Stark's Corners had re-organized, bringing the total to 102, with a membership of 2700. Mrs. Parsons, giving her report as treasurer, stated 25 life memberships had been sold this



Talking it over. The two out-going convenors, Mrs. Kirby and Mrs. Reed (left to right) find a moment to relax during the convention. Both these board members have served the Q.W.I. with distinction during their terms of office and we know will continue to make their influence felt in whatever future sphere of work they undertake.

past year, a total of 348 now in the province. There are only five European adoptees under Save the Children.

"Glove-making continues to be the most popular course," said Miss Bruneau in her report and went on to say 100 more members had enrolled in classes this year. She expressed the hope that more counties could arrange for a work shop as she felt this method had advantages. Miss Campbell felt that all courses offered by the Q.W.I. should be considered as community projects, and when a branch applies for a course it should accept the responsibility of seeing that all in the community hear about it and know the details. She suggested car pools and baby sitting services to enable young mothers to attend the class. Speaking on her work as Junior Supervisor, Miss Campbell reported five new branches had been formed, bringing the number up to 8 with a membership of 85. Plans are underway for a Junior Camp this summer.



The two in-coming convenors,
Mrs. J. Ossington,
Citizenship,
and
Mrs. J. P. Smallwood,
Home Economics.

Mrs. Brown, Agriculture stated 21 school fairs are sponsored by the W.I., either directly or in co-operation with other agencies. She felt her report showed the breadth of this study as many groups had discussed the Colombo Plan, the work of FAO, and garden tools had been sent to Greece through CARE. Miss Hatch spoke with enthusiasm of the service rendered by the book-mobile, when reporting on Education. Two branches have their own libraries and others assist with ones in their own communities. Much work is being done in the schools and 15 scholarships are being sponsored. Mrs. Kirby, Home Economics, felt more attention had been given to the study on nutrition and added, "The topics discussed reveal a broader interest and effort to keep abreast of the changing methods in the old art of homemaking". Reporting on Citizenship, Mrs. Reed felt it was most encouraging to see the Senior branches taking an active interest in the Juniors and other young people's groups.

She commended the work with New Canadians, inviting them to meetings and making them feel "wanted". An amazing amount of work done in aid of hospitals and school cafeterias was revealed in Mrs. Leggett's report on Welfare and Health. Dental and Health Clinics have also been aided and much cotton contributed to the Cancer Society. Mrs. Leggett asked that this be continued. Mrs. Evans spoke of the co-operation of the press, when presenting the report on Publicity, and stated more use was being made of radio. Monthly broadcasts are featured in Bonaventure County and the district around Sherbrooke. "As members of the W.I. we are aware that an important factor in the field of adult education is the activities of our own organization", stated Mrs. Evans. "We should be diligent in keeping them ever in the news".

The Last Day

The question box has proved to be a popular innovation of the last few years. This is located near the entrance to the convention hall during the entire convention and is opened near the close. The questions are distributed among the executive or convenors in whose department the question may come, for answering and open discussion. These questions bring individual and branch problems into the open, thus making the discussion period both thought-provoking and informative.

Objectives for the coming year were announced by the president. These are as follows: 1) practise conservation in every way, 2) continue training for Civil Defence (Home Nursing, First Aid) 3) encourage communities to become more "flag conscious" 4) support the Book-mobile.

Resolutions presented by Miss Hatch, as chairman of that Committee, were endorsed: Enforcement of the law whereby motorists must stop behind school buses when children are getting on or off; a Faculty of Forestry in English speaking universities of this province; reflectors on freight cars to warn motorists at level crossings when travelling at night; a woman to represent each province in the Senate; picnic spots established and maintained along the highways of Quebec, show the variety of Q.W.I. interests. Courtesy resolutions were also passed to Dr. Brittain and the administrative staff of the College, to the Department of Agriculture, Quebec, to the press and radio, and to all those who assisted with the program of the convention.

There were only two vacancies in the convenorships, Citizenship and Home Economics. Elected to these positions were Mrs. J. Ossington, Granby and Mrs. J. P. Smallwood, Dorion, respectively. The slate of officers remains the same—the mid-term period.

It was not all work. A demonstration, "Decorating Delights with Wallpaper" entertained the delegates when they arrived on Tuesday afternoon. This was given by Miss Marie Frémont, National Wallpaper Manufacturers, and was a most practical and enjoyable event.

The Month With The W.I.

When you read this the A.C.W.W. Conference will have come and gone. It was still ahead of us when these reports were written and the scrapbooks were still very much with us. We can't say at this time how many will be completed but already a big box full is in the office and more are coming in daily. All are interestingly developed, those of scenes local to each branch particularly so; much more personal. We hope many friendly links will be forged through this project.

"Splendid", "Inspiring", are but two of the adjectives used in describing what delegates had to say in reports about the convention, and many branches mention visits from county presidents to discuss business from the annual board meeting. And here is where we will say "splendid". This is one of the best ways of keeping in touch with Q.W.I. aims and activities. Be sure you all ask for this service.

True to her promise made at the Convention, Mrs. Evans has revamped the alphabet to some extent—the editors will not interfere.

Stanstead: *Ayer's Cliff* made plans for the visit of Lady Nuttall and Mrs. R. Thomson; Lady Nuttall is an honorary member of this branch. The committee is working on the W.I. exhibit at the County Fair and the library committee will assist with the care of the library and the purchase of new books. *North Hatley* the Citizenship convenor reported on plans for the exhibit at the fair and the annual donation of \$25 was given towards scholarship of \$200 in the local high school. *Way's Mills* has purchased a picture of the Queen for the Community Hall.

Shefford: *Granby Hill* presented life memberships to Mrs. H. B. Neil, Mrs. N. Rutherford, Mrs. H. Ryder, Mrs. M. Robinson and Mrs. R. Robinson. *South Roxton* entertained the grandmothers of the community, the hostess having a gift for each one. A cooking contest was held. *Warden* realized \$2 from the special sale of chocolates, and held a quiz on the coronation. *Warden J.W.I.* gave a cup and saucer shower to one of their members, Miss Marion Champeau. Six members attended the picnic at Bolton Centre.

Quebec: *Valcartier* raised \$158 at the annual Dominion Day dance. Aprons were turned in for the bazaar sales table.

Argenteuil: *Arundel* had as guest speaker, Mrs. Sosnowski, who spoke of her experiences coming from Europe to Canada. A parcel was received from Mrs. Robinson, England, containing articles for the bazaar. *Brownsburg* featured an amateur hour with several members and friends attending in gay nineties costumes. The convenor of Agriculture read a paper on "The Age of Trees". The branch catered for the school graduation banquet and the Scout and Guide Rally at Lachute. *Frontier* heard a paper by the convenor of Agriculture. An agricultural contest was held and \$10 donated to the School Fair. *Jerusalem-Bethany* heard a talk on "The Contamination of Wells" by Mr. Emmett and the benefits derived from the local Health Unit were discussed. *Lachute* had talks on various favourite flowers. *Lakefield* had as guest speaker, Rev. C. P. W. Baugh, and a poem, "My Husband's Idea of the W.I." was read by Mrs. Baugh. Home cures used by Grandma were discussed. *Pioneer* had Mr. Merlin Evans

THE CONVENTION GROUP



The provincial executive, some of the convenors and guests, are in the front row. From left to right: Mrs. Roswell Thomson, immediate past president; Mrs. G. E. LeBaron, president; Mrs. H. Ellard, second vice-president; Mrs. G. D. Harvey, first vice-president; Mr. Gilbert MacMillan, President, Dairy Farmers of Canada, the speaker at the session when this picture was taken; Mme P. C. LeBeau, Secretary, Home Economics Division of the Department of Agriculture, Quebec; Miss Verna I. Hatch, Convenor of Education; Mrs. Gordon Brown, Convenor of Agriculture; Mrs. George Leggett, Convenor of Welfare and Health; Mrs. George Parsons, treasurer; Mrs. W. C. Smallman, Honorary President; Miss A. S. Pritchard, Honorary Vice-president.

of Lachute as speaker on the topic, "Bulbs and Shrubs". \$10 was given to the Cancer Society. *Upper Lachute and East End* had a demonstration on sandwich making given by Miss Janet McOuat.

Bonaventure: Representatives from the eight branches and one junior group attended the county meeting at New Richmond. *Grand Cascapedia* held a demonstration on changing the bed with the patient in it, given by Mrs. Freeman Hurdy, R.N. Book prizes were provided the Protestant school and cash prizes the St. Jules Convent. *Marcil* gave prizes for arithmetic and algebra to the Shigawake-Port Daniel Consolidated School. At *New Richmond* a paper, "The Life of Charlotte Whitton" was heard and a letter from the W.I. link in Chilworth, England, was read describing its preparation for the Coronation parade. *Port Daniel* had as guests, Mrs. John Campbell, *Grand Cascapedia*, County President, and Shigawake and *Marcil* Institutes. The seventh quilt and more knitted squares were sent to Korea. Prizes were given in the Catholic Schools at Port Daniel West and Port Daniel Centre, and to Shigawake and Port Daniel Consolidated School. An apron shower for the bazaar was held and donations of a tray and \$9.20 in cash were received. *Port Daniel-Shigawake J.W.I.* welcomed a new member, Freda Huntingdon. Two members received pins and sweaters and the *Jaywee News* was distributed. Members worked on Coronation scrapbooks. *Restigouche* presented a Union Jack to the *Matapedia* Consolidated School. Mr. J. Alain gave a talk on "Gardens". *Shigawake* observed Shut-in Day and \$5 was given towards school prizes.

Brome: *Abercorn* had a paper on "Publicity" by Mrs. Hoyt, and planned a picnic. *South Bolton J.W.I.* held a picnic at Potton Springs. Several members from *Warden J.W.I.* attended. *South Bolton (seniors)* made plans for 27 visitors to attend Canada Day. A quilt top made by Mrs. Lawrence was received and materials to complete are to be ordered from Eaton's through the Q.W.I. office. *Sutton's* only item is the work on scrapbooks.

Chat-Huntingdon: *Aubrey-Riverfield* gave \$75 to Barrie Memorial Hospital, the final payment on \$500 pledged. An auction sale brought \$20. At *Dundee* the Citizenship convenor spoke on Canada's gift of nickel-silver to the U.N. Building. Canada's list of representatives to the Coronation was read and excerpts from an address by Lady Tweedsmuir. *Franklin Centre* gave \$21.50 to the school for the most improvement in each grade. *Hemmingford* heard talks on "Foot Care" and "Reducing Diets". A committee was formed to buy some new equipment for the school and a new Canadian, Mrs. Lucas, won the "Test Your Observance" contest. *Howick* found a tour of the Zephyr Textiles Plant in Ormstown very interesting. *Huntingdon* presented a life membership to Mrs. James McCartney and sent an overseas parcel. *Ormstown* held a picnic at Lake St. Francis.



Valcartier entertains the Q.W.I. past president, Mrs. Roswell Thomson, shown in white in the third row. To her right is Mrs. R. Johnson, branch president. Mrs. E. S. Reed, former provincial convenor of Citizenship, is at the right end of the back row.

A donation of \$100 was voted Barrie Memorial Hospital, and \$8 each given the Protestant and Catholic Schools for Public Speaking prizes. Mrs. K. McCartney was awarded the certificate in First Aid Course, conducted in Ormstown.

Compton: *Brookbury* members paid \$1 each during the three summer months instead of having fund-raising projects. *Bury* held a Coronation Tea in aid of Rock Garden and realized \$107 from a banquet at the Coronation dance. Donations of \$25 to the Dental Clinic and \$5 to the Q.W.I. Service Fund are reported. *Canterbury* had the first-prize float at Bury on July 1st. A successful salad supper was held and a donation of money received from a friend. *East Angus* had as speakers, Archdeacon James G. Ward and Mrs. Ward of Esconoba, Michigan, who gave a talk on their trip to the Holy Land. Mr. Macmillan, agronomist, spoke on gardening and proceeds from paper drive, \$27.50 and sale of bulbs, etc. \$2.90, were received. *East Clifton* gave prizes for sports on July 1st and voted \$5 to the Dental Clinic. *South Newport* held their meeting at the home of their oldest member, Mrs. Cora Austin. A demonstration was given on thrift practices. *Scotstown* was a guest of the Cookshire W.I. This branch catered to the school banquet and donated \$35 to the Cemetery Fund and \$10 toward medical examinations in the high school.

Gaspé: *L'Anse-aux-Cousins* had a paper, "The Story of Mrs. Sayre's Crusade for Peace". Prizes were awarded for a word building contest. *Sandy Beach* heard a talk given by their president, Mrs. Miller and gave \$10 each to the local scholarship fund and the camp at Fort Haldimand for children. Sick members and friends were remembered. *Wakeham* is buying more equipment for the

school playground. A Coronation brooch was presented to a member leaving the province.

Gatineau: Breckenridge heard papers on "Polio", Citizenship and "Education". A film showing in the hall and picnic are other items reported. At Eardley the Citizenship convenor gave a paper on "The Queens of England", and a poem honouring the Queen was read. A contest on Britain's Royal Family was conducted. Rupert arranged a school picnic for three district schools at Phillip's Lake in Gatineau Park. The convenor of Welfare and Health gave talk on Mental Health and hints on how to prevent accidents in the home were given. Wakefield observed Education Night with a program arranged by one of the teachers of the School. Appropriate films were shown with comments by Mrs. Morgan of the school staff. Bulbs and shrubs have been planted on the hospital grounds. Wright held their meeting in the school with a sale and tea in aid of the Junior Red Cross. A white elephant table brought additional funds and \$17.12 was given to this organization. A new Canadian from England was a guest.



Pontiac and Gatineau delegates wait for the train — the end of a busy week. At the extreme left is Mrs. A. C. Shennet, Pontiac County president, Mrs. W. J. Fuller, Gatineau County president, is second from right, and Mrs. H. Ellard, Q.W.I. second vice-president, is third from right.

Mégantic: Inverness held a dance in the Court House on July 1st. and received a donation of \$5. The overseas parcel was sent.

Missisquoi: Dunham entertained the county president, Miss Hazel O'Dell and the Q.W.I. 1st vice-president, Mrs. G. D. Harvey. Fordyce had talks about Canadian authors. Quilt blocks are being made and a food parcel sent to the Austrian child their "adoptee".

Pontiac: Bristol heard a paper, "The Coronation of a Queen". The history of the branch was given by Mrs. Dalton Russell. Elmside's program was arranged by the convenor of Welfare and Health, Mrs. Rice, the District

Health Nurse, who gave talks on "Keeping Children Healthy" and "What is Being Done to Educate Retarded Children". At Fort Coulonge a paper "Health and Welfare Work done by other Institutes" was read by the president, Mrs. Dorff. Quyon took second prize on a float in the Coronation Day parade at Shawville. This depicted the visit of Edward VII, as Prince of Wales, to Quyon in 1860. Shawville also had a talk on health by the Convenor of Welfare and Health, Mrs. Rice, and Mrs. Campbell of the High School staff spoke on the Coronation. A hat-making contest was won by Mrs. Edgar Hodgins. Wyman had a talk by Mrs. Amy Keon, giving her experience during 25 years of nursing. A bond for \$100 was purchased. The convenor of Welfare and Health, Mrs. R. Trudeau, had charge of the program.

Richmond: Richmond Hill had an auction sale of articles made from bags with a prize to the person whose article brought the highest price. A donation of \$10 was given to the county fund and \$15 to a needy family. Shipton sponsored a card party and 'teen-age dance'. The sum of \$10 was voted to United Farmers to help with heating the hall. Richmond J.W.I. held a dance and card party and the sale of a blanket netted \$40.50. A prize was given to the pupil in Grade XI at St. Francis High School for greatest improvement in work during the year, and a contest on trees formed the program.

Miss Bruneau Goes To Japan

A temporary change is being made in the office staff. Miss Bruneau has been given a year's leave of absence from the Quebec Women's Institutes, effective in September, and will be taking up work with the Canadian troops in Japan, under the Department of National Defence. Her place for the year has been filled by Miss Nellie Hasel, Assiniboia, Sask.

Miss Hasel is a graduate of the Handicraft Department, Macdonald College, and will arrive in time to carry on Miss Bruneau's schedule with no lapse in the work. Applications for courses for next year must be sent to the Q.W.I. office by Dec. 1, 1953, as usual. Branches wishing a class in hat-remodelling please note that dates will have to be planned in the fall of next year, after Miss Bruneau's return, September 1954. Complete schedules are always made up for the entire year in advance.

Q.W.I. members will wish Miss Bruneau a pleasant year in this very different use of her skill in crafts and will give the "interim" technician, Miss Hasel, every support.

For The Ladies

LADIES if your section isn't right up-to-date this month it's because a mere man is pecking out the script. Of course, we're married which gives us, we hope, a certain status; it makes us familiar, sometimes all too familiar, with the working end of a broom or dish towel. What we set out to say was that it really may not be such a bad deal for you ladies to have a man writing for you this month, for you know that half the married people in this country are men! All of which gives us at the very least equality of numbers.

Women always amaze us. We've only been married a few years but we figure it's long enough to have found out that you can't win. Just take the case of a simple little argument, nothing serious mind you, well you'll be going along under a full head of steam figuring you're way ahead on points when the little women will say quite unconcernedly, "that's exactly what I've been saying," well what can you do, she took the wind right out of your sails and then walked away. You know all the time that she never said what she claimed she said, but you might just as well give in.

But let's get to what's really on our mind, the question of food—it's a good subject, always raise some interest in it even with those who only eat to live. Food either good or bad can change the face of the earth. We have heard it said, but won't vouch for it that Julius Caesar suffered from bad bouts of indigestion—and just see where he got! If this is true or just a figment of somebody's imagination we don't know, but it certainly must be tough for some poor fellow who is married to a not so good cook. Imagine poor old Caesar sitting down to a dish of cold spaghetti and meat balls all washed down with a pretty crusty vintage. No wonder he took off for Egypt, Britain and France, well that's what poor food'll do to you.

Of course things are much easier today, at least that's what the ads tell us, you can't make a mistake, everything's fool-proof, if you want you can buy your meat in the store already wrapped, of course, you have to take the wrapper off which is a waste of time, it's a wonder somebody hasn't come up with a wrapper that can be eaten, maybe they will. Anyway once you get the meat home all you have to do is put it in the oven turn some dials and press some knobs and you can sit back and relax until it's done, then when your good husband comes in after wrestling with a tractor all morning you tell him how busy you've been cooking up such a good dinner! Yes sir, modern advertisements sure are powerful.

You know we men don't have it so good, of course, when they get atomic power, radar, electronics and all these other wonderful things working for us we may get away with knob dialing too. They tell me some of the

bigger cars have almost automatic steering on them now. All this is just heresay to me for not having either the money or wealthy friends I've never had a chance to see these gadgets close up. But when we get them I'll string along too and then we'll begin worrying about what to do with our spare time—I'd just as soon spend it under a tree, but they tell me it's not good for the soul.

Well we got away from eating again, sure is wonderful how the mind can wander when the temperature is up in the nineties, but what we wanted to give were a few recipes for pickles and relishes, we all like these things, and they certainly help to improve a meal in the winter months when sometimes we find our appetites becoming jaded.

These recipes can almost be made out of our home grown produce. Here are two that sound really good:

Bread and Butter Pickles

6 quarts small cucumbers	9 cups water
1 to 1½ in. in diameter	
1 quart small white onions	8 cups vinegar
4 green peppers	4 cups sugar
1 sweet red pepper	1 tablespoon tumeric
1 cup table (bag) salt or	1 teaspoon mustard seed
1½ cups of coarse salt	1 teaspoon celery seed

Combine chopped vegetables and fruits. Tie spices (including dried chili peppers if used) loosely in a cheese-cloth bag. Add spice bag, sugar and salt to vinegar, bring to boiling point and add other ingredients. Cook, uncovered, until thickened—about one hour, stirring occasionally. Remove spice bag; pack in hot, sterilized jars and seal. Yield about 8 cups.

Fruit Tamale

8 large or 12 medium ripe tomatoes (3 lbs)	1 small hot red pepper (2 tbsps. chopped) or 6 dried chili peppers
1½ cups coarsely chopped peaches	2½ cups brown sugar
1½ cups chopped pears	2 teaspoons salt
2 cups chopped apples	1½ cups vinegar
1½ cups chopped onions	
1 cup chopped celery	
2 tablespoons whole mixed pickling spice	

Wash all vegetables. Slice cucumbers and onions thinly. Remove seeds and dice peppers. Make a brine of the salt and water. Cool and pour over the vegetables. Let stand overnight. Drain thoroughly. Combine vinegar, sugar and spices. Bring to boil and add vegetables. When thoroughly heated, pack in hot, sterilized jars and seal. Yield about 6 quarts.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

The Macdonald Clan

Notes and News of Staff Members and Former Students

Keeping It Pure

When you send to your seed firm for a package or a pound of, let us say, round wax beans, you want to be able to feel sure that the plants that grow from that seed will produce round, yellow beans. The fact that you can buy seed that will grow as it is advertised is due to the eternal vigilance of two organizations; the seed firm, whose business depends on satisfying its customers, ("We are growing because our seeds do" is one company's slogan), and the Federal Department of Agriculture.

All reputable seed growers take great pains to make sure that the seed they sell is true to variety, is all one variety, and will germinate well. But to make doubly sure that the customer will be satisfied, the Department of Agriculture keeps a constant check on seed supplies offered for sale.

This is done by obtaining samples of seed from the companies direct, or by buying samples on the market, and actually growing crops from it. In this effort the agricultural colleges are invited to share, and trial grounds are maintained at the University of British Columbia, the University of Manitoba, and at Macdonald College. The seed comes to the colleges marked as to variety, with each lot numbered for future reference at headquarters at Ottawa, but there is no indication as to where the seed was purchased, or from whom. Experts in horticulture grow the crops during the summer and take careful notes

on each lot, recording anything that is not normal. The completed reports go to Ottawa at the end of the season, and any necessary action is taken there.

The trials pay particular attention to three points; whether the seed sample is a pure variety (no flat green beans showing up in a row of round yellow ones); verification—uniform in size, etc., and up to the standards for the variety in question; merit—mostly in connection with new varieties, which are checked for possible advantages over the older and better known varieties. This check also includes a study of the value of any given variety for the locality in which it is being tested.

In the Macdonald College plots this summer twenty different vegetables are being tested, and there are a number of varieties of each vegetables, of course. The same crops are being tested at the other two colleges, and at the experiment stations of the Department of Agriculture all across Canada, some, if not all, of the same seed lots are also growing under test. It's all part of the service to make sure that when you buy seed, you can do so with confidence.

Morgan Arboretum Certified

The woodlot section of the Morgan Arboretum at Macdonald College has been recognized by the Canadian Forestry Association as a properly conducted tree farm, and a certificate attesting this was presented on July 1st. by Mr. J. L. Van Camp, Secretary of the National Tree Farm Committee of the Association.

The Arboretum owes its development to the enthusiastic interest of Dr. W. H. Brittain, who since 1945 has devoted much thought and time to its organization. When plans are completed, it is hoped that the Arboretum will contain specimens of every tree and shrub which will grow in Canada; a big undertaking, and one which will not be accomplished for a long time yet. But even now, the Arboretum is a Mecca for students of forestry, and for those who are interested in the varied plant, animal insect and fungal life to be found there, while students at the College have an opportunity to observe the practice of good principles of woodlot management. With the passing of the years the Arboretum will become increasingly valuable, a sort of living reference library for seekers after knowledge of "the life of green things growing."

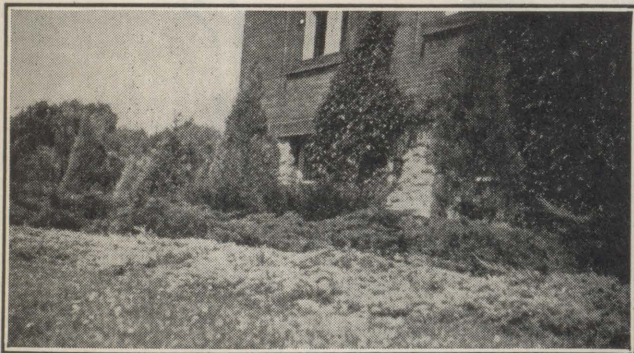


Jack Cutcliffe and Tom Pickup, in charge of the vegetable trial grounds at Macdonald College check a sample of beets for size, uniformity and colour.

Beautifying Our Surroundings

FASHIONS in garden planting change with styles of architecture and also with time. The desire for evergreen foliage to warm up our winter scene has led us to adopt the current practice of surrounding our houses with coniferous evergreens of various sizes and forms in place of the old deciduous standbys, such as lilacs and spiraea, says R. W. Oliver, Division of Horticulture, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. When used with judgment, these evergreens can set off the lines of a house to good advantage; when indiscriminate use is made of them, headaches may result. Native pines and spruce grow into large trees so that they are ungainly when used around the base of a house and eventually block off too much light. Clipping spoils their natural shape. Cedar is the only native evergreen that can be clipped satisfactorily each year into attractive globe or columnar forms.

Varieties must be chosen that will be, at maturity, the right size and form to provide the correct mass of foliage. Small blue spruce look attractive in the middle of a small lawn but will turn out to be white elephants after eight to ten years.



Proper landscaping beautifies our surroundings.

Where pyramidal or columnar forms are required the pyramid cedar Burk's variety of juniper or a columnar form of *Juniperus scopulorum* are most suitable for average Canadian conditions. In the more favoured areas the Swedish juniper is also useful. If clipped lightly every second year towards the end of the season of active growth, these can all be held within bounds and at maturity should fill a space four feet in diameter and eight to ten feet tall, though they will grow taller if permitted to do so.

For globular forms Mugo pine or globe cedar are best under average circumstances. Some of the dwarf varieties of Norway spruce also grow in almost dome form and in more favoured climates there are suitable varieties of

Chamaecyparis. The Mugo pines will need to have new growths pinched in half in late June to keep them from growing straggly.

Large rounded or loose forms are the thread leaf cypress, various forms of cedar like Ellwanger's, vervaen and Wareana, and Pfitzer juniper though this does not grow above four or five feet.

For low spreading mats there are several forms of juniper such as Andora, Waukegan or the tamarisk leaved form of Savins and several others. They have different foliage colour and can be combined effectively.

The Japanese Yew has been left to the last, because of its extreme value. The evergreens previously mentioned are best grown on the sunny side: yews will grow in shade as well. The others have characteristic forms; the yew can be grown in any form desired because it stands clipping so well. Erect forms can be allowed to grow into tall graceful masses or clipped into set columns. Spreading ones can be allowed to sprawl informally over a large area or clipped to form globes or mounds. It can even be trained effectively as a flat fan against a stone wall. It can be used to good advantage for many purposes except under very hot, dry conditions where junipers are more at home.

In The Morgan Arboretum



The Secretary of the Tree Farm Committee of the Canadian Forestry Association, J. L. Van Camp (right) presents a certificate of good tree farm management to Dr. W. H. Brittain.



THE MACDONALD LASSIE

